



FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 1901.

THE LARGE and enthusiastic audience which greeted the democratic speakers at the Opera House last night was an evidence of the fact that the people of Alexandria are as firmly determined as ever to bring out a large vote for Mr. Andrew Jackson Montague for Governor of the State of Virginia. It was without doubt one of the most enthusiastic democratic outpourings that ever was witnessed here and the enthusiasm manifested was unbounded. The speakers were fluent and convincing to all reasonable people. The mission of the present constitutional convention was especially portrayed by those who addressed the meeting and the arduous work in which they are engaged was appreciated by all present—certainly all democrats—who have for over a third of a century lived under the present Underwood constitution. The scarecrow set up by republicans that white men were to be disfranchised was completely annihilated and the true objects of the convention were set forth. The speakers were severe on the individual who now poses as the republican candidate for Governor, exposing his weaknesses and his pique at the democratic party, with which he so long consorted, because he was not deemed suitable for a position for which he aspired. If any democrat were impressed with any of Mr. Hoge's extravagant misrepresentations a week or so ago the arguments and facts produced last night must have dissipated them. The Booker Washington incident was referred to by the speakers as an example of what might be expected in the South if the believers in such social amalgamation were allowed their way in the South.

ON TUESDAY the voters of Virginia will be called upon to decide the destiny of the State for the next four years—or, in plain words, whether her chief executive officer, her governor, shall be a man sans peur et sans reproche, or a renegade, who deserted his party when by his own acts he became convinced that he would never again be able to secure an office at the hands of that party. On the democratic ticket this year are the names of Montague, Willard and Anderson, men in every way equipped and qualified for the offices which they will fill and against whom not even the bitterest partisan can urge an objection. Their opponents are Messrs. J. H. Hoge, R. W. Dickenson and D. L. Grover. To ask old line republicans to vote for Mr. Hoge is a reflection upon their intelligence, and certainly no self-respecting colored man will vote for him after his bitter attack upon them and their race, even so recently as at the national republican convention in Philadelphia. Mr. Hoge is no republican; he was reared a democrat, and a partisan one at that, and until a few years since was among the bitterest denouncers of republicans and republicanism. He gives as an excuse for his change of politics that he has outgrown his childhood clothes, but the fact remains that he was a democrat nearly all his mature years and only left that party when after "his trip across the continent" a few years ago he "woke up" to find that his appointment to an office under a democratic administration had been revoked, for cause. Then in his anger, and through pique, he deserted the party which had given him all the preferment to which he attained, and since then he has endeavored to drag the party down to his level. Of Mr. Dickenson nothing can be said, for the reason that nobody (certainly in this part of the State) knows anything about him. He was put on the ticket to fill a hole and apparently has dropped entirely through and out of that hole. Mr. Grover came into some prominence in the readjuster times and since those dark days for Virginia has been in eclipse, where he will remain if his exit depends upon his being made attorney general. He likes to run for office and as there is no chance of his election the new leaders of the republican party put him upon the ticket. And these new leaders of the "grand old party" put this ticket in the field—a renegade democrat, a nonentity and an ex-readjuster—and ask intelligent men and life-long republicans to support it! Will they do so?

FOR OVER a decade the Gazette has from time to time adverted to the utter lack of understanding upon the part of persons living north of the Potomac to conditions south of that river. Fully understanding the situation from a southern standpoint, this paper has had little patience with the spirit that suggests apologies for what the people of the South have done, what they are doing and what they must do. Critics have considered the Gazette pessimistic and charged it with being inclined to turn back, or, at least, to slow the hands on the dial of swiftly passing events. Commenting on the recent outpourings by northern papers against

the South, the New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

"It is time that the people of the South realized how hopeless it is to win the sympathy of certain circles at the North. To republican fanaticism, the right heirs to that band of charlatans who plundered the South in her poverty, oppressed her in her weakness and mocked at her in her calamity, the people of the South are without significant chance. It means nothing to them that for 35 years the South has fought the most heroic battle in human history. It means nothing that the South has supported itself, paid promptly its share of the national debt incurred by its coercion; contributed enormously each year to the payment of Federal positions; developed a system of education for both races, giving one-third of the educational fund to the negro's school; opening up highways throughout the land; wisely discharging the obligations of citizenship, city, State and nation; and devoting itself with intelligent loyalty to the interests of the whole country. To fanaticism at the North, who, blinded by partisan rage, have never kept a pledge, who have never been able to see the South as it is, but only as they would like it to be, and who have persecuted but a people to be persecuted. In the judgments of such men right and justice and truth were but as dust in the balance. The South is a people who have fallen under the spell of these evil counselors."

That this is not from our Boston, Mass., or Richmond, Va., exchanges goes without saying. It expresses in language much the same and in meaning exactly the same what in past years was penned by the late editor of the Gazette. It could be copied with profit by southern papers and read and understood, "lest we forget," especially by the gushers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, November 1.

In the naval court of inquiry this morning, Captain Lemly stated that he had received a letter from Lieutenant Harlow, in which he could find nothing in his private diary regarding the message Schley says he sent to Sampson July 2, warning the latter that the Spanish were exhibiting signs of unusual activity in the harbor. With regard to the arguments, Captain Lemly said he had arranged with Mr. Rayner, subject to the approval of the court, that the order of speaking should be: Hanna, Parker, Rayner, Lemly. Admiral Dewey said that would be satisfactory. "I suppose," said Lemly, "it will be expected that the argument will be the evidence and the scope of the precept as defined by the court." "I don't know exactly what you mean," broke in Rayner. "I don't want to be restricted in my argument. Of course, I would refer to nothing not in the record but I think one of our rights is withheld if we are not permitted to argue as we would before any other tribunal. If I think a witness has told an untruth or that his memory is at fault, I want to say so." "That is right," said Admiral Dewey.

Sylvester, who called in rebuttal during the war he was a correspondent on the Summers N. Smith, a press boat which met the St. Paul cable inshore at Santiago May 28. "Did you have conversation with Captain Sigsbee?" asked Lemly. "Yes, the St. Paul chased and caught us. We were 100 feet apart, perhaps. I used the megaphone on the Smith."

"We asked where Schley was. The St. Paul answered in the Yucatan passage. Then we asked where Cervera was. Captain Sigsbee hesitated and talked with some one on the bridge. Then he said he had caught a collar sneaking in the harbor. He did not tell us the Spanish were not there." "Did you communicate with the insurgents in Cuba?" "Yes, on both the north and south coasts. I landed on the latter three times. The first was June 9, about 3½ miles west of Santiago." Rayner objected to any testimony after June 1, in which the court sustained him.

Yesterday witnesses corrected their testimony in no material detail. Captain Chadwick testified that he had been in error yesterday when he said that Sampson had violated the department order in bombarding San Juan. He now knew that Sampson had received special permission from the department to bombard the fortifications at that port.

It was subsequently stated that Admiral Schley would correct his testimony on Monday and that Lemly might have one more witness at that time. Court adjourned until Monday.

THE witnesses in the Schley court of inquiry called yesterday contradicted statements made by Admiral Schley in his testimony. The admiral had said he was told by Sampson, before he left Key West for Cienfuegos, that he must not expose his vessel to the fire of shore batteries. Capt. Chadwick said that he was present at the interview and that Sampson did not give that caution to Schley. Capt. Sigsbee said he was told by Admiral Schley the latter intended to return to Key West with the flying squadron and that Schley gave the lack of coal as the only reason for the retrograde movement. Schley, in his testimony, stated that he was governed largely, in making the retrograde movement, by the assurance of Sigsbee and Pilot Nunez that the Spanish ships were not in Santiago. Admiral Schley and Capt. Cook have testified that it was Cook who ordered the Brooklyn's loop. Quartermaster Anderson, who was at the wheel, said yesterday that it was Schley who gave the order to make the loop. The arguments in the case will be begun on Monday. Mr. Hanna, who is assisting the judge advocate, will open and will be followed by Capt. Parker of Schley's counsel. Then Mr. Rayner will give his review of the testimony and Capt. Lemly will close the case. The arguments will last three, possibly four days.

The government receipts during the first six months ended October 31 were \$195,774,300 and the expenditures \$191,810,872. During the month of October the receipts were \$49,831,952 and the expenditures \$40,615,945, which leaves a surplus for the month of \$9,186,117. Of the receipts the customs returned \$23,415,570 during the month and the Internal Revenue department \$23,511,640. The War department spent about nine millions, the Navy six millions and the Pension Bureau about ten and half millions.

Officials of the State Department are very hopeful of being able to effect the release of Miss Stone, who is held for ransom by brigands in the Balkan mountains, within a comparatively short period.

Reports of the condition of Judge Taft, President of the civil government in the Philippines have created alarm in official circles here. It is regarded as quite probable that it will be found necessary to give him an extended leave of absence and that he

may return to the United States to recuperate.

The Cabinet meeting today was almost entirely devoted to a consultation over recess appointments. The different Cabinet officials will furnish the President with lists of names of the officials under them whose terms of service expire in the near future. The President will be guided largely by their recommendations in his decision to either reappoint the old place holders or name new men for the vacancies.

The exodus of department employees to their homes for the purpose of voting has already begun. The members of the Virginia democratic association during the present week have been active, and will send home as many of the Virginia democratic voters residing in Washington temporarily as it is possible to do.

Capt. Gibson at Glasgow reports to the State department that four cases of plague have been discovered there.

The President today appointed Capt. Henry Glass to be a rear admiral in the navy. He was in the navy for 25 years and served on the naval academy from Illinois in 1880.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mme. Wu says Chinese women are abandoning the fashion of small feet.

The Municipal Council of Havana rejected all bids for the sewerage and paving contracts.

It is calculated that Germany will need to import this year three million tons of wheat and one million tons of rye.

President Roosevelt yesterday agreed to open the Charleston Exposition by touching a button in Washington, and also accepted an invitation to attend.

Every available infantryman in England will be sent to South Africa. The departure of the cavalry brigade from Aldershot leaves only a single regiment of regular cavalry in the United Kingdom.

With a view to forcing the Sultan, of Turkey to pay the long-standing claims the French government ordered a squadron of warships, under Admiral Gallard, to proceed to Smyrna. The ships started, but late advices state that they returned to Toulon. It is probable that some arrangement is being effected.

E. H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, yesterday submitted his report of the transactions of his office during the last fiscal year as follows: "The net ordinary revenues for the year were \$57,685,337, an increase of \$20,444,455 over those of 1900, which were the next highest recorded. The report shows that the transactions of the Treasury run over a billion dollars in receipts and expenditures and that the circulation is now \$28.50 per capita."

General Bartolomeo Maso has announced his candidacy for the presidency of the Cuban republic, in opposition to Senor Palma, and has appealed to the autonomist Spanish, anti-annexationists and negro elements for support. The final independence of the island is strongly insisted on and the platform calls for reorganization of the several departments on economical lines and for a complete understanding with the United States as to commercial relations. Maso says the Cubans did not go into the revolution simply to effect a change in rulers. If they had fought Spain in order to realize ends other than independence, the honorable course would have been to proclaim it.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

In the few days remaining of the Virginia campaign the democratic propose to make the light as interesting as possible. Especial attention is being given to the Valley and the southwest. The republicans have practically given up the fight but the democrats will endeavor to bring out as large a vote as possible.

Mr. John T. Grasty, of Orange county, who had been a great sufferer from spinal trouble is dead.

Mr. Aaron Graves of Hartwood, Stafford county, died at his home yesterday after a brief illness. Two brothers and two sisters survive him.

An organization, to be known as "The Improvement Association of Berryville," has been formed there for the purpose of improving that town.

Chas. W. McCoy died last Sunday night in his 83d year at Rosedale in Fauquier county the place where he was born. He left an estate of about \$50,000.

President Roosevelt, because of pressure of public business, has declined an invitation of the Lynchburg Gun Club to accompany the club as its guest on a quail hunt.

Mrs. Virginia Jennings, widow of the late Austin Jennings, died at the home of her brother, Gen. Wm. H. Payne, in Washington city, on Friday last, the latest taking place in Warrenton on Sunday.

It has just been learned that a stranger claiming to represent a Philadelphia fruit firm has made large purchases of apples from Frederick county fruitgrowers and shipped them off without paying for his purchases. It is estimated that he got 700 barrels of the finest fruit valued at over \$1,500. The apple crop was one of the largest ever produced there, and in that county it will net the growers \$200,000.

VIRGINIA BANKS.—A comparison of the abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the State of Virginia at the close of business on September 30, 1901, with the abstract of reports made September 5, 1900, as shown in the figures below, indicates a steady increase in the volume of business among the State's national banking associations and points to an era of prosperity in all other lines.

The total number of national banks in the State is 47, a net increase of 4. The total capital stock paid in is \$5,348,500, an increase of \$172,500 within the year.

Loans and discounts, September 30, 1901, \$4,647,847; September 5, 1900, \$2,134,407, 30. Net increase, \$2,513,440.57.

Deposits and undivided profits, September 30, 1901, \$4,570,732.41; September 5, 1900, \$3,987,068.84. Net increase, \$583,664.57.

Total deposits, September 30, 1901, \$29,783,033.33; September 5, 1900, \$25,675,737.91. Net increase, \$4,107,295.42.

The increase in the surplus and undivided profits noted above is in addition to the dividends, which the banks have declared during the year.

Capt. Henry H. H. Kahn, Post Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Johnstown, Pa., this morning.

A Physician Testifies.

"I have taken Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and have never used anything in my life that did me the good that did." Says County Physician Geo. W. Rogers of Hall county, Ga. "Being a physician I have prescribed it and found it to give the best results. It is a powerful remedy and is indicated in your stomach if you decay there and poisons the system. You can prevent this by eating but that means starvation. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. You need suffer from indigestion, peptic ulcers, nervousness, the worst cases quickly cured. Never fails. For sale by E. A. Leadbeater & Sons."

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

Speeches by Messrs. A. J. Montague, J. F. Rixey, R. Walton Moore, J. R. Catton and A. A. Lipcomb.

The democrats of Alexandria turned out en masse last night to welcome Hon. A. J. Montague to this city. The demonstration was one of the most enthusiastic ever before witnessed hereabouts and the scenes and incidents were most thrilling. Long before the hour announced for the meeting people began to pour into the Opera House, and at the time the meeting was called to order all the seats were occupied and many were standing in the aisles and passages and behind the scenes on the stage. In a gallant number of ladies were seated. A band of music was in attendance and it discoursed thrilling notes during intervals. There was at first a wave of disappointment hovering over the audience from an announcement to the effect that the train bearing Mr. Montague was four hours late, the result of a freight wreck on the Seaboard Air Line, and that there was a strong probability that he would not arrive in this city until midnight, by which Alexandrians would be deprived of his oratory, as he had other engagements in different parts of the State before election day. The audience, however, were told to hope for the best, that the candidate for Governor might possibly surprise them by appearing, even at an unreasonable hour. Like good democrats, victims of other none disappointing in the past five years, they hoped and waited, but were disappointed and heard the distinguished Virginian in one of his happiest efforts.

About 8 o'clock Mr. Charles Bendheim, chairman of the city democratic committee, who with others was seated on the stage, advanced and in a short but appropriate speech presented Mr. James R. Catton, democratic candidate from this city and county for the House of Delegates. He introduced him as the next member of the Legislature from Alexandria. Mr. Catton was received with much applause. He began his address by saying that he confessed embarrassment owing to the disappointment occasioned the audience by the provoking accident which had delayed the arrival of Mr. Montague. The assemblage had gathered to hear that gentleman, the silver-tongued orator of the Old Dominion, who would have, as always, charmed his audience. He said a telegram had been received announcing a wreck on the Seaboard Air Line, and Mr. Montague would probably be here three to four hours late in reaching this city. There was, however, a possibility of his reaching the hall before the meeting adjourned. Mr. Catton stated that his plans had been deranged, as he had prepared a speech which he intended delivering in introducing Mr. Montague. He would now be compelled to change his programme, and make another speech which would be brief, as he had only a few things to say to the audience. He began by thanking those who had honored him with their confidence by making him their standard-bearer in this city and county, and assured all present that he would labor assiduously and sincerely in the interests of the constituency he represented when he took his seat as a member of the General Assembly. He then rapidly portrayed the issues which confront the State at this time. The main struggle was the hopeless one the republicans are now making against the democratic party. There was no new party and in reality no new issues, as the same issues which were being championed by the republicans were identical with those which had distracted Virginia since reconstruction days. There was no difference in the declaration of republican principles of now and then. The speaker appealed to his hearers to know if such was the fact what good reason could be urged for voting for principles which had been repudiated by the good people of the State for a third of a century. He rapidly glanced over the situation in Virginia and referred to the present condition of affairs in the country at large and ridiculed the dream of republicans that the present party in business was due to any policy of that party. All that occurred, he maintained, during the past few years was due to providential circumstances and in no way the result of the misrule of the republicans who had appropriated the glory to themselves. Mr. Catton gave a logical reason for the seemingly transient activity now discernible in the different branches of industry, and reverted to the questions which more directly concern Virginians at this particular time. He took up the several objections the republicans in this State are urging against the democratic party, and effectively answered each and every one to the satisfaction of his audience. The republicans, he said, were expatiating on negro suffrage, as they were when they foisted the present Underwood constitution on the State, and that instrument they endorse, as they did then. With them it was the same old story of the last thirty-five years. The Underwood constitution had been forced upon Virginia in the days of bayonet rule, when in order to regain statehood it was necessary to subscribe to that instrument, and the people who were parties to the outrage would keep the trammals upon old Virginia. Mr. Catton then proceeded to expose the present republican platform, during which he showed that the leaders of that party favored measures today which would result in placing Virginians on a plane with illiterate negroes. He graphically portrayed the personnel of the two candidates now in the field for Governor of the State. In contrasting the one with the other he could see no logical reason why any should prefer Hoge to Montague. He had nothing to say concerning the political careers of others on the republican ticket, but reminded his hearers of the fact that when Hoge was turned down by the voters he was suddenly found by him keeping bad company. Mr. Catton discussed the political history of the would-be Governor in a most effective manner, and concluded by asserting that Alexandria would do as she had ever done—give a rousing democratic majority. He then read a poem to the effect that ere such an unlikely thing as the election of Hoge should occur the order of nature would be reversed. He took his seat amid much applause, while the band proceeded to entertain the audience with music.

Quiet being restored Mr. Bendheim again advanced and introduced Mr. R. Walton Moore, whom he termed the favored son of Fairfax. Applause followed and when he had subsided Mr. Moore began his speech by saying he had often had the pleasure of being before an Alexandria audience, but upon this occasion he must be shown more

tolerance than on previous ones from the fact that he had come to hear Hon. A. J. Montague, the standard-bearer of the democratic party in the present campaign. The political organization, from a national standpoint, was at present out of power. The countenances of some might be drooping, the flag had fallen, but it had not been buried, and in some distant day the principles of J. Hoge, Jackson, Bryan, and Montague would yet be recognized. The principles for which they contended are held by enough people now to check republican excesses. The late lamented President McKinley was fundamentally right and that the time had come to reverse the tariff. The democracy had been shown by the logic of events to be right. It was now recognized by all that more currency was needed for the business of the country. [The speaker continued, handling one issue after another in a most effective manner.]

In alluding to the last Presidential campaign and the issues which had been involved, Mr. Moore said he was not present to criticize the gentleman who was then the standard-bearer of the democratic party. He would not turn from that distinguished man in the hour of defeat as he was convinced that many things he advocated were right. [Loud applause.] The speaker proceeded to portray the issues presented by the present contest in this State. There were, he said, no Swansons or Montagues now which continue to be consolidated and bent on victory. Alexandria which had been a Swanson city, was now heart and soul Montague. Mr. Moore rapidly traced the history of the democratic party in this State during the past fifteen years it had been in power, and defied any one to show where in any department it had proven recreant to a trust. Of course, there were minor imperfections, and nothing human is perfect. But, he said, however, it was unapproachable. "What warrant exists for a change in the present order of things?" asked the speaker. In alluding to the efforts of the republican party by misrepresentation to produce discontent Mr. Moore alluded to Mr. Park Agnew's attempt to make the republican party in Virginia ill-white, and said Mr. Roosevelt, from his latest freak, was not of the same ilk. Mr. Moore subsequently proceeded to handle J. Hampton Hoge without gloves, describing his career and pointing out the "flaws" and "weaknesses" of his administration. He then corrected himself by saying he meant "flaws." He probably saw something in the republican party of bene fit—possibly it possessed the virtues of the Keeley cure. The speaker paid a just tribute to Mr. Catton, candidate for the House of Delegates, and ably defended the constitutional convention in their labors and zeal to frame a constitution which will be acceptable to the white people of Virginia. He urged that his hearers reserve judgment until the task was finished and let their motto be "wait and see." He then concluded by saying that the white man's duty was to vote for the democratic party.

Mr. Bendheim, after the applause ceased and the music had subsided, again advanced and announced that Hon. John F. Rixey would be the next speaker. He said Mr. Rixey had an interesting statement to make to the audience. The latter advanced and stated that Mr. Montague would reach the city at ten minutes past ten o'clock. A wild shout of applause followed, and when order was again restored, Mr. Rixey proceeded to make a short and interesting speech in which he arraigned the present administration and ex-coriated the would-be Governor of Virginia who had deserted his party and allied himself with its enemies. He showed that the republicans hadn't the remotest chance of getting control of the Legislature from the fact that they have put no candidates in the field in most of the counties. Should they elect all the candidates they have put up they would still be in the minority. He said he had read in a Washington paper that the democrats of Alexandria were going to give Mr. Agnew a free hand, but could not see upon what such a statement was based. He, of course, didn't believe it, as the city had ever been true to the democratic party. She was now expected to cast her vote for Mr. Montague. Republicans, he said, had admitted nothing detrimental would be said of the democratic administration of the State's affairs during the past fifteen years. Mr. Rixey then proceeded to examine some of the charges and insinuations urged by Mr. Hoge against the democratic party in his futile attempt to become Governor, and succinctly and effectively refuted them one and all. On the suffrage question he was as explicit as Mr. Moore's white man was to be deprived of his vote. The republicans had no real issue to make. Their platform was abuse and misrepresentation—only these and nothing more. He earnestly defended the constitutional convention from the aspersions cast upon it by Mr. Montague and his coadjutors. The speaker said he was not in favor of disfranchising all negroes. Numbers of them were, he thought, entitled to suffrage. He, however, drew vivid pictures of the condition of others of the race who were not worthy of exercising such a privilege, and appealed to his hearers to stand firm in the protest against negro domination. Mr. Rixey rapidly described the aims of the Underwood convention—the principal one being to disfranchise ninety per cent. of the white people of the State—all who in any way sympathized with the Southern Confederacy. His scathing arraignment of Mr. Hoge was especially thrilling. He handled him numerically, said Grover Cleveland did not consider him fit to keep company with the heathen Chinese in Amoy, told of his trip across the continent, his convivial propensities, how he appeared on the rear platform of a train posing as "John Hampton Hoge, United States Consul to Amoy," together with the fatal consequences attending

his Chinese interpreter who died from eating toadstools on that memorable trip. He concluded by portraying the would-be Governor as a betrayer of his party, delivered a beautiful tribute to the memory of the late President McKinley, and said the leaders of the republican party had been averse to Mr. Roosevelt, many of them having protested against his nomination as Vice-President, as they had no confidence in him and were apprehensive of his capriciousness. They feared he would commit some overt act calculated to distract the party. Mr. Rixey was severe on the President for the Booker Washington incident, his entertaining another negro while Governor of New York and sending his children to a school to sit side by side with blacks. He appealed to his hearers to bury the sympathizer with a party represented by such a head as deep as possible next Tuesday.

Mr. Andrew A. Lipcomb was next introduced, and was rising to one of his entrancing notes of oratory, which was being much enjoyed, when a commotion in the hall announced the approach of Mr. Montague. It proved to be premature and Mr. Lipcomb's thrilling oratory was once more brought to a halt when the long-expected democratic candidate for Governor entered. The audience went off in a spasm of applause, mingled with deafening yells. It was half-past ten o'clock when Mr. Montague reached the stage.

Mr. Lipcomb continued for a few minutes when he gave way for Mr. Montague who was introduced amid intense applause which continued for about a minute. As he began to speak the large assemblage broke out in another explosion of yells, hand-clapping and stamping. It finally subsided and Mr. Montague with the benignant smile which characterized him a year ago while on the same stage, began his speech by saying he had been the victim of a train of ill-luck all day, but now, late in the night, it had changed and he found himself greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience. "What warrant exists for a change in the present order of things?" asked the speaker. In alluding to the efforts of the republican party by misrepresentation to produce discontent Mr. Moore alluded to Mr. Park Agnew's attempt to make the republican party in Virginia ill-white, and said Mr. Roosevelt, from his latest freak, was not of the same ilk. Mr. Moore subsequently proceeded to handle J. Hampton Hoge without gloves, describing his career and pointing out the "flaws" and "weaknesses" of his administration. He then corrected himself by saying he meant "flaws." He probably saw something in the republican party of benefit—possibly it possessed the virtues of the Keeley cure. The speaker paid a just tribute to Mr. Catton, candidate for the House of Delegates, and ably defended the constitutional convention in their labors and zeal to frame a constitution which will be acceptable to the white people of Virginia. He urged that his hearers reserve judgment until the task was finished and let their motto be "wait and see." He then concluded by saying that the white man's duty was to vote for the democratic party.

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his Chinese interpreter who died from eating toadstools on that memorable trip. He concluded by portraying the would-be Governor as a betrayer of his party, delivered a beautiful tribute to the memory of the late President McKinley, and said the leaders of the republican party had been averse to Mr. Roosevelt, many of them having protested against his nomination as Vice-President, as they had no confidence in him and were apprehensive of his capriciousness. They feared he would commit some overt act calculated to distract the party. Mr. Rixey was severe on the President for the Booker Washington incident, his entertaining another negro while Governor of New York and sending his children to a school to sit side by side with blacks. He appealed to his hearers to bury the sympathizer with a party represented by such a head as deep as possible next Tuesday.

Mr. Andrew A. Lipcomb was next introduced, and was rising to one of his entrancing notes of oratory, which was being much enjoyed, when a commotion in the hall announced the approach of Mr. Montague. It proved to be premature and Mr. Lipcomb's thrilling oratory was once more brought to a halt when the long-expected democratic candidate for Governor entered. The audience went off in a spasm of applause, mingled with deafening yells. It was half-past ten o'clock when Mr. Montague reached the stage.

Mr. Lipcomb continued for a few minutes when he gave way for Mr. Montague who was introduced amid intense applause which continued for about a minute. As he began to speak the large assemblage broke out in another explosion of yells, hand-clapping and stamping. It finally subsided and Mr. Montague with the benignant smile which characterized him a year ago while on the same stage, began his speech by saying he had been the victim of a train of ill-luck all day, but now, late in the night, it had changed and he found himself greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience. "What warrant exists for a change in the present order of things?" asked the speaker. In alluding to the efforts of the republican party by misrepresentation to produce discontent Mr. Moore alluded to Mr. Park Agnew's attempt to make the republican party in Virginia ill-white, and said Mr. Roosevelt, from his latest freak, was not of the same ilk. Mr. Moore subsequently proceeded to handle J. Hampton Hoge without gloves, describing his career and pointing out the "flaws" and "weaknesses" of his administration. He then corrected himself by saying he meant "flaws." He probably saw something in the republican party of benefit—possibly it possessed the virtues of the Keeley cure. The speaker paid a just tribute to Mr. Catton, candidate for the House of Delegates, and ably defended the constitutional convention in their labors and zeal to frame a constitution which will be acceptable to the white people of Virginia. He urged that his hearers reserve judgment until the task was finished and let their motto be "wait and see." He then concluded by saying that the white man's duty was to vote for the democratic party.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Foreign News.

Constantinople, Nov. 1.—No further news has been obtained regarding Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary. The rumor that Madame Telika, Miss Stone's companion in captivity, and the madame's child are both dead, has been renewed.

London, Nov. 1.—According to a telegram received here from an official quarter, the matter of the sale of the Danish West Indies is being discussed afresh in Denmark. The American proposition for the purchase of the islands, says the telegram, is now en route for Copenhagen.

Amsterdam, Nov. 1.—A preposterous story is circulating here that former President Kruger again contemplates manumission, and that he has actually set his cap at the Dowager Queen Emma.

Glasgow, Nov. 1.—Another case of bubonic plague has been discovered here.

Copenhagen, Nov. 1.—The Russian battleship Persever is ashore on the Island of Lange-land in the Baltic.

Glasgow, Nov. 1.—Andrew Carnegie was duly nominated Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University today. His nomination was unopposed.

Wounded by Rival Suiciders.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—While armed rivals for her heart and hand stood facing each other waiting for the command to fire, Mamie Jenkins, aged 18, rushed between them yesterday as both weapons were discharged. Two bullets entered her shoulder and she fell to the ground just as she had commanded them to stop. Edward Murphy, aged 22, and Albert Trippl, aged 21, who are alleged to have loved the woman, were the duellists. Both wounded the girl for whom they fought. She was removed to the hospital where it is said she may recover. The contestants occupy adjoining cells. Trippl has been formerly encouraged by Miss Jenkins, he said, but she "cut him out" in favor of Murphy. In his distress Trippl sent his rival a challenge to fight with revolvers to a finish, "the winner of the duel to take the girl, the other to quit her for good."

Greeting to the Royal Heir.